E. B. MURRAY, Editor. THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1880

BAYES OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per inch or the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per inch or absequent insertions less than three months, to advertisement counted less than an inch. Lib-ral contracts will be made with those wishing to divertise for three, six (* twelve months. Adveneral contracts will be made with those wishing to advertise for three, six \(\epsilon\) twelve months. Adver-tising by contract must be confined to the immedi-ate business of the firm or individual contracting. Oblivary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates.

To Commensupplies.—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true nums and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon. As We are not responsible for the view and opinious of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editor Intelligence," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. Museaux & Co.

The idea of some of the leaders of th Republican party, and of perhaps some balf a dozen Southern Democrats, of making Gen. Grant the peoples' candidate for President must now be abandoned. It is clear that if nominated at all, it will be by a part of his own party, with a large minority against him, and that if he should be elected, he will be the President, not of the people, or even of his own party, but of the corrupt wings of the party. The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburg last week, instructed its delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago to vote for Gen. Grant for the Presidential nomination by a very small majority, the vote being in favor of his nomination 138, and against 1.3. There was also adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to vote as a unit. This will give to Grant the vote of the whole Pennsylvania delegation in the National Convention. It is probable a similar course will be pursued in New York, and the State thereby secured to Grant. But will this give him the nomination? We think not, Grant is not to-day as popular as he was two months ago. The sober second thought of the people is reacting, and the country at large is opening its eyes to the dangers from a military chieftain setting aside the precedent of a century, which was adopted by all parties from the foundation of the government, and regarded as one of the most effective guarantees against the concentration of arbitrary power in the hands of the Chief Executive of the nation. We regard the nom ination of Grant as more than doubtful. While a few of the States will instruct their delegations to vote solidly for Grant, a majority of the delegates will be uninstructed, and a large part of the instructed delegations will be in feeling and sentiment opposed to him, and it is more than probable that after a few ballots, he will be dropped and another nominated. With the single exception of danger to our free institutions, we do not think Grant more exceptionable than Blaine, Conkling or Sherman. These hate the South with an implacable hatred, and their statesmanship is of the lowest sectional order. If Grant should be the nominee can he be elected? Aside altogether from the principles of his party, he will have two heavy and crushing burdens to carry-the third term and his former corrupt and tyrannical administration of the government, which are calculated to drive from him the floating vote of the country, which will

COTTON MILLS IN CAROLINA.

The Charleston News and Churier of last Tuesday publishes a detailed statement of the seventeen cotton mills now in successful operation in South Carolina. The net profit of sixteen of these factories for the past year was from 18 to 251 per centum on the capital invested, whilst that of the other using the Clement Attachment, was 50 per centum. The large amount of capital now seeking investment in safe securities at 7 per centum, if directed to establishing mapufactories, would prove much more remouerative to the capitalists, and at the same time tend to build up all the material interests of the State. We regret our space will not permit us to publish the whole article. Below we give a summary of the article:

The public arc aware that during the last ten years considerable progress has been made in the development of the manufacturing interests in South Carolina, especially in the manufacturing of cotton goods. But few persons have any just ides of the magnitude of the work which has been done or, what is more important, of the number of persons ungaged in it, the amount of raw insterial consumed, and the profit made by those manufactures in South Carolina, but until to-day no thorough and complete statement upon that subject has been given to the public. The results briefly stated are: The public arc aware that during the

That there are in South Carolina serventeen factories, (not including the Westminster Clement Attachment Mill.) augued in the production of cotton yarns and clothe.

These factories have 95.433 spindles with some grain, were destroyed. The with 1,033 looms in operation.

They produce 101,338 yards of cloth and 17,165 pounds of varn for each working day; consuming for each working day; consuming for each such day about five or six thousand dollars.

"The Crown For additor of the Land.

They employ 2,296 operatives, who in tarn support 7,918 persons who are dependent upon them, the monthly pay rolls being over \$35,000. The capital employed in these mills amounts to \$2,285,000, and they are estimated to be

22.283,800, and they are estimated to be worth \$2,844,000.

The predict range from 18 to 50 per cent, per annum apon the capital invested. This 50 per cent, is the acturn from the Westernster Factory, the well known home of the "Clement Attackment."

At the other factories the profit ranges from 18 to 25; per cent, per annum, the tighest rate reported being that of the "Piedment Mills" in Greenville County. ice expresses the sentiment of more per-

nous that himself in regard to the "Heitt that the following: "We, of the Bonth, are not propered to kiss the hand that scourged. We need properly and a further development of our resources, but it is not the sociatance of elevatmatter will be considered by the extra
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The special committee appointed by the Legislature in December, to investigate in the client of the section. All may there been loss but hower, and do not took because the been loss but hower, and do not took been loss but hower, and do not took be and the last week, and adjourned on Baturday until that for approximation and the last week, and adjourned on Baturday until

THE STATE CRANCE.

The meeting last week of the State Grange of South Carolina, in Charleston, was well attended, and every part of the State represented. The delegates were most cordially received, and by special invitation enjoyed one of Charleston's nost enjoyable excursions on the bay. The Granges of the State are composed of the most energetic and prudent and wisest citizens of the State. In their meetings all sectional and party measures are excluded, and only matters connected with the advancement of industrial and educational interests are considered. They have already accomplished much towards the object of their organization and are still ready to lend the aid of their organization for the development of the naterial interests of the State. The inroduction of the following resolutions nto the State Grange shows that the farmers of the State are awake to the importance of a direct connection by railway with the West by means of the Blue Ridge Railroad:

Bro. Roche offered the following reso-utions, which were referred to the Com-

mittee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That the State Grange of South Carolina has seen with great interest the revival of the project by which the State of South Carolina and the Great West can be connected in the construction of the Clue Ridge Raifroad.

loes, direct and easy communication with to large a body of our best customers. That any action of the General Assem-

looking towards aid to this project, oly looking towards and to this project, with proper care for the protection of the interests of the State, will meet the hearty support and co-operation of this That the Worthy Master of the State

Grange be requested to present to the General Assembly at its next session a copy of these resolutions.

State News and Notes.

There are only six paupers in Orangeburg poor house. The Columbia Register, has advanced

n its price of subscription from \$7 to \$9. The Sea Island News reports cotton looms in the month of January on the Bermuda plantation St. Helena.

One thousand tons of granite has reently been sent from quarries near Columbia, to Washington City, to be used n some of the public buildings.

On Thursday night last a little irl about four years old, on Mr. J. S. Green's place, seven miles from Ellenton. was terribly burned, from the effects of which she died within a few hours.

The Register says that the Asylum farm now produces enough potatoes, vegetables orn and milk for patients and attendants. Under the late Radical administration the milk and a good deal of other roduce had to be purchased outside.

Congressman Evins, of this State, has ntroduced a bill in Congress appropriaing 20,000 for a bronze statue of General Morgan, to be presented to the State and erected in anticipation of the celebration of the battle of Cowpens, at Spartanburg. A negro child died at the house of a

olored man in Lexington on Saturday night, 31st ult. On Sunday evening the child was buried, and on Monday night he occasion was celebrated by a regular brake-down dance, which ended in a drunken row.

The Beaufort Sea Island News of the 7th has the following: "On the steamer Saratoga, which left New York on January 17th, was a passenger named By-

What the South, the Northwest and in fact the whole United States needs is they were sleeping. more money; a currency sufficient in development. - Gen. Gary in his Charleston Speech.

On Saturday morning, 31st ult., about four miles from Johnston's, in Edgefield County, the dead body of a newly-born male white child was discovered lying in which was profusely smeared with blood, and a bloody handkerchief lay near it. The child was large, fine and fully developed.

Capt, Charles B. Hammett lost his mills on Pacolett creek in Spartanburg County on Sunday night, the 1st instant, by fire. There were corn and wheat mills, a saw mill and four cotton gins in same building. Six bales of cotton, and about fifteen hundred bushels of seed,

"T. B. Crows, Esq., editor of the Lau-ensville Herald, has been elected Intendant of Laurensville on the 'wet ticket.' -Anderson Intelligencer. "True enough, but not in opposition to a 'dry' ticket, for here was no such in the field."-- Laurensville Herald. And if there had been a 'dry" ticket in the field, the fact that you were elected on the "wet" ticket would not have injured your character or crought discredit upon your good name,

The Charleston News and Charler and Columbia Register urge the extra session of the legislature to pass a registration law. The News and Courier wants every one to be able to write his own name bafore he is considered compatent to vote, while the Register contends that any such law would be unconstitutional. The matter will be considered by the extra

session. They have, thus far, deliberated with closed doors, and their proceedings have been kent strictly secret.

I favored opening the South Carolina University upon the plan adopted by the last session of our Legislature. It will be opened free of charge for tuition to all the white youths of the State. We need to a strict account next fall. In the first at the present time a practical and scientific education, a system applicable to the poor boy and his poor fathers .- Gen. Gary in his Charleston Speech.

Greenville has lost as pure a man as ever breathed within her borders, in the ate, or both. If it be a clerical mistake, death of Rev. John Burdine, who depart- then we repeat it is unpardonable. As ed this life on Tuesday night, at 101 at present advised, we do not see that the o'clock, in the seventy-ninth year of his representatives were responsible, or could age. The deceased was a minister of the be held to account. Then the course of Protestant Methodist Church, and led a the Governor in making a test question particularly exemplary life. He passed before the Supreme Court was altogether away as peacefully as a child to sleep, unnecessary and unwise. The collection and like Joseph of old, he gave commandment concerning his body, which the bill. If anybody in the State had by his request will be laid away in the objected to the payment of the tax under family burying ground in Anderson the bill, in that case let the collection County.

A crowd of about forty infuriated negroes visited the turpentine still of Messrs. Exum & Co. in Orangeburg County week before last and fired several rounds into the commissary store, wounding Mr. Daniel Bolin, the keeper. There were several colored people in the store at the time, but all escaped without That the Grange recognizes the great at the time, but all escaped without advantages which must follow the construction of this road to all the farmers and citizens of the State, securing, as it that the moly meant to kill and distant that the mob meant to kill and destroy. No cause can be assigned for this outrage unless it be the killing on the previous Saturday night of a colored boy by some of the hands.

> Cornelius Scott, a penitentiary convict, who escaped from the Laurens detail, was shot and killed near Acton on last Sunday hight while resisting arrest. Scott had been sentenced to five years, from Richland County. He is described as a most desperate character. When captured he had in his possession a revolver and a knife. The guards, however, kept him covered with their guns and disarmed him. While attempting to tie him, he declared he would die before he would be carried to the penitentiary, and broke away from them. Whereupon they fired and killed him. On the night of the 31st ult., Mr. Jef-

ferson Cates, a respectable citizen of Edgefield county, living some eight miles Atlantic and French Broad Railroad. beyond Ridge Spring, near Providence Church, was shot and killed. It seems certain negroes on his place were having a frolig, and, a difficulty arising among them, Mr. Cates went out to the house to stop it. The meles became promiscuous and furious, and in the midst of it Mr. Cates was shot through the body and killed. He was using neither harsh words nor measures, and was not known to have an enemy in the house. Two negro men, Tom Watson, jr., as principal, and John Brocks as accessory, have been arrested and lodged in jail. One or more witnesses swore before the jury of inquest that they saw Tom Watson fire the fatal shot. Mr. Cates was a young man of twenty-eight or thirty years, and leaves a wife and several young children.

on the plantation of Capt. George Swygert, 14 miles from Columbia on the be required of them to insure success. night of Tuesday, 30 instant. The fire The reading of these resolutions was reerly. When off Port Royal he jumped cabin and its occupants were burned up. overboard and was eaten by a shark that The chimney was a crude affair, made of Precident—T. L. Gash. clay and sticks, and is supposed to have Two negro men visited the home of a ignited while the negroes were asleep. Mrs. Berry, about two miles from Orange- The cabin had but one door and no burg, on the 28th January, and demand- window. C. D. Lowndes, colored, coroed all the money in the house. Failing nor of the county, immediately repaired to get any, they took Mrs. Berry and Mrs. to the scene of the disaster and impanelcidental burning of the house in which

A writer in the Keowee Courier nomivolume to meet the demands of agricul- nates Col. W. C. Keith, of Oconee, for ture and commerce. We have a great Governor and Gen. John D. Kennedy and growing country, and we must have for Lieutenant Governor. He says this more money for its proper and future ticket will give general satisfaction and eliminate from the Democracy any tendency to party rupture, that these gentlemen are in the prime of life and fully abreast of the times, that Col. Keith is the strongest man north of Columbia. full of energy and progress, catholic in a ditch very near the railroad track. It his notions and without sectional bias, was wrapped in a piece of white cloth, that he was a warm acvocate of the Charleston and Columbia canals, greatly interested in the completion of the Blue Ridge Road and possessed of unquestioned legal ability. Gen. Kennedy the writer regards as at present the sine quanon for Lieutenant Governor being able to fill that office with more general goodwill and enthusiasm than any other man, while at the same time he is posessed of great foresight, prudence and ability. It is a very good ticket, and we intend to vote it—if placed in the field by the Democratic State Convention.

THE SUFFERING IN IRELAND .-- A New York Herald special from Dublin gives a tabular statement, showing the severity c: the distress in Ireland in villages, towns and counties. It says every day reveals new horrors in the catalogue day reveals new norrors in the catalogue of suffering. The outlook for the coming month is gloomier than any prediction has yet painted. No language can describe the appalling privations and utter destitution which prevail. It is impossible to overdraw the situation, so possible to overdraw the situation, so rapidly do matters become worse; what might have been exaggeration yesterday will to morrow be an under-estimate. Three hundred thousand people are slowly starving and can only be kept alive by superhuman efforts on the part of their fellow-citizens. Some of them are living on one meal a day of turnips or meal. Thousands more are consuming their last potatoes. Local efforts are becoming feeble. The people are looking to the world for succor. The Herald has opened a subscription list, heading it with \$100,000, and urges other people to give according to their means.

The Extra Session,

MR. EDITOR : If there ever was ant. thing in the history of legislation that might be denominated unpardonable, it is the call of the extra session of the Legislature. Everybody connected with it and in any way responsible, will be held place, stitlebody is undoubtedly responsible for the mistake made in engrossing the Act. Who was it? So far as a taxpayer can now perceive, it must have been the Clerk of the House or Sen-

fied, and the recusant parties could have have a word to say, and their word is, The less legislation the better for the people. To show the folly of the whole thing, to save the collection of a quarter of a mill in the State tax, by the call of the extra session the State will probably incur an expense double or treble the amount saved. Would any sane man in the State manage his own private busihave only one word more to say, and that is, let our Legislators perform the simple duty required of them in the call of the Governor, and then adjourn. The people are tired and disgusted with such folly. TAX-PAYER.

BREVARD, N. C., Feb. 4, 1880. Editor Anderson Intelligencer: In re sponse to notice given, a meeting was held to-day at this place in the interest of the Atlantic and French Broad R. R. In spite of the great depth of snow, the people turned out en masse-Buncombe and Hendersonville Counties being well represented. There is no limit to the enthusiasm-our people are going to work with a determination to succeed and the shovels will be at work at ar early day.

The meeting was called to order with Rev. J. H. Duckworth in the chair, and secretary appointed. Plac of incorporathe resolutions of a meeting held on Nine negroes, two men, a woman and Feb. 2 at Asheville; the people there ix children, were roasted alive in a cabin | pledg at themselves to further the A. & F. B. R. by doing everything that may originated about 10 o'clock, and was first ceived with applause. Messrs. J. J. Osdiscovered by a colored woman who rau borne, J. L. Bell, Col. L. M. Hatch, to the burning building and pulled off a Louis Sherfesce and T. L. Gash, in elo board, when she heard one of the children quent speeches, entertained the meeting, attempting to awaken its father without and explained the whole subject. The success. Before assistance arrived the following officers were unanimously elec-

Directors-J. H. Paxton, J. P. Sawyer, J. J. Osborne, J. H. Lanning, L. M.

Hatch, Ephraim Clayton. Subscription books will be opened immediately as follows: Asheville, J. P. Bird, an aged lady who was confined to ed a jury of inquest, which, after hearing River, J. A. Corpining; Cherryfield, J. her bed by sickness, out into the yard testimony, rendered a verdict that the and beat and abused them shamefully.

| M. Aiken; Little River, C. E. Wilson. deceased came to their death by the ac-Sawyer; Brevard, J. H. Lanning; Mills Kirk, Chief Engineer, and received as nformation. Application for charter will be made as soon as possible. Proceedings of meeting ordered to be published in ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER. J. A. FORSYTHE, Sec.

The Lay Water Motor.

We briefly noticed this invention, pe We briefly noticed this invention, patented by a citizen of our county, in a previous issue of the Courier. Since that time Mr. Lay has exhibited his motor to a competent civil and hydraulic engineer who not only is highly pleased with it, but proposes to aid in its introduction and application to machinery. We will now try to give a more full account of this remarkable invention, which, if it answers in practical application the purpose and expectations of the inventor, pose and expectations of the inventor, will revolutionize the whole system of water motors, and render available and useful water lowers heretofore impracticable for want of sufficient fell. The machine is of vary simple construction, and appears to be no more liable to get out of repair than any ordinary wheel. The inventor also claims that he can secure by ta greater available power for mov-ing machinery from the same quantity of water than can be had from any wheel, and that his machines can be successfuland that his machines can be seccessfully operated under any fall exceeding three feet. By this means persons using his motors can obviets the necessity for high natural falls and the heavy expense in constructing dams, races and fames and keeping them in repair. In the same way large bodies of valuable bottom lands can be saved for cultivation, which are, under the old system rendered worthless, by either being sobbed or covered with water, and at the same time the health of the country often rendered worthless, by either being sobbed or covered with water, and at the same time the health of the country, often rendered had by ponds and decaying vegetable matter, be preserved. The machines are said to be capable of running any kind of machinery, whether it be heavy or light, from the sewing machine and churn to the heavient rolling mill, they being supplied with an apparatus by means of which verfect control can be had over them as to she power, speed and direction of motion. Mr. Lay has secured his invention by two United States patents, obtained through the agency of Mcsra. Munn & Co., of the Scientific American, one allowed September 22, 1879 and the other January 8, 1880, covering the entire machine, and he proposes to commance introducing them at once. We hope that the invention will prove all that Mr. Lay expects as well on account of its cheapness and simplicity as its likelihood of opening out when introduced much valuable land now worthless for oultivation by reason of the large ponds often required to secure the necessary full and power for machinery.—Walkalla Cherier.

The Pendleton Manufacturing Company.

This cotton factory is shuated three and a half miles from the town of Pendleton, on "Twenty-three Mile Creek," and is within easy distance of the Blue Ridge Railroad. The mill is owned by Col. A. J. Sitton and J. W. Norris, Esq. Col. Sitton is the president of the company, H. P. Sitton is secretary and treasurer, and B. F. Wilson is superintendent. The factory is constructed of red brick and is two stories high. The main building is 150 by 50 feet, and the machine shop and packer room is 75 by machine shop and packer room is 75 by 25 feet. The mill was built in 1838, and was run by a company of which Mr. B. was run by a company of which Mr. B. F. Sloan was president up to 1866. It was then bought by Messre, Grady, Hamilton and Perry. This copartnership was dissolved, and the mill fell intulue hands of Mr. Perry, who organized the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, and operated the mill under that name. The company was unsuccessful and failed. The boudholders bought it in and ran it for fifteen months and then it was sold to Col. Sitton and Mr. Nords for \$10,350. The mill has been put in good repair by its present owners, and the machiner has been renewed with all the latest in remain over until the regular session.
The defects could easily, and without any additional expense, have been rectiuary was 23,767 pounds. The production been made to pay at a later date. We do not believe that a dozen tax-payers in from No. 2 to No. 12. The waste in the do not believe that a dozen tax-payers in the State would have objected. The hue and cry raised in Columbia over the defective Supply Bill is well understood by the tax-payers throughout the State, and should not have been listened to by our excellent Governor. 160 doubt if certain parties in Columbia were to be consulted, they would like to see the Legislature in session about six months in the year; but those who have to foot the bills of unnecessary legislation will 768 49, and THE NET PROFIT FOR THE MONTH WAS

\$2,098 37.

This is a very magnificient showing, and if the same rate of profits continue throughout the year the capital will double itself. Of course the expenses of shipment, ideutance, drayage and com-missions must be deducted from the profits as given above, but placing those expenses at the very highest figures they ness in such a reckless manner? We will not amount to more than 15 per have only one word more to say and that receipts from bagging and ties and sweep-ings and motes which would swell the

profits.

The mill is now engaged in working off an order for a lot of 4 and 5½ yarns, which will keep them working for six months. The cards are run from 6 A. M. to 12 o'clock midnight in order to keep the spindles supplied.

The factory employs 60 operatives, three-fourths of whom are females.

SPINNERS RECEIVE 40 CENTS PER DAY. and the highest price paid per day for any operative is \$1.75. These operatives any operative is \$1.75. These operatives are accommodated in 35 tenement houses, which are owned by the company, and are furnished rent free. Two hundred persons are dependent upon the factory for support. The water force employed is 63 horse power applied to two Lafell turbine wheels.

The profits of the factory for the last wear have been invested in new machine.

year have been invested in new machi-nery and improvements, and the proper-ty is now valued at \$25,000. The perty is now valued at \$25,000. The per-centage of profit for the year was over 20 per cent. on the capital invested. As to the prospect for the establish-ment of manufactories is this State, Col.

Sitton, with whom I conversed, stated that he had been working his mill since last April under a contract. For the 15 months previous to that time it was pretty hard to get along. Now they were always behindhand in ('beir work." "The demand for our goods," said Col. Sitton, "is unprecedented, and for the

have to decline orders."

About the Clement attachment, Col. Sitton said: "I have never seen one of the machines. I have seen the yarn and it is good. I have nothing to say against and West.

The committee has agreed, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Covert, of New York, its chairman, to report favorably Mr. Aiken's bill for reorganisms the department of agriculture upon the department of agri it is good. I have nothing to say against favorably Mr. Aiken's bill for reorganithe quality of the goods, but if any practical man will read the statements made a broader and more elevated basis. This tical man will read the statements made by the agents of the machine, he will see that they are not prepared accurately. For instance, they claim a great saving from the fact that the planter need not bale his cotton, while the truth is that the planter makes money on all the bagging and ties he uses. He pays \$1.25 for them and gets \$2.10 on every bale for the additional weight. Another objection I have to it is that I am told that it does not gin clean. If this is so the percentage of waste must be very great. They can't work their waste over like we can portion of it, by running it through the cards without running it through the gin, and it won't go through the gin without running it through the only so it will be found profitable to put it to is to work up the cotton on a small plantation. They say that they consume 500 pounds of seed cotton and turn out 160 younds of yarn per day. There must be some mistake here because the year, prebe some mistake here, because the very best gins do not turn out more than 166 pounds of lint cotton to 500 pounds of seed cotton. This would leave them only six pounds waste in manufacturing 160 pounds of yarn. There are many other reasons why I think the machines will not do what is claimed for them."

The Pendleton factory 2'so gins 175 bales of cotton and turn out turn out turn out turn out more than 166 agriculture, the labor supply, wages, transportation and freight of farm products, live stock, &c. The salary of the secretary is to be the same as that of other members of the Cabinet; assistant secretary, \$3,500; veterinary surgeon and entomologist, \$3,000 each.—News bales of cotton and courier.

The Pendleton factory elso gins 175 bales of cotton, and cards 3,000 pounds bales of cotton, and cards 3,000 pounds of wool for the surrounding farmers. This pays 10 cents a pound for carding the wool, and a toll of 1-15 for ginning.

The recent success achieved by this factory as compared with its past difficulties, shows very conclusively that good management is the prime factor of success in a cotton factory.—Charleston News and Courier.

THE COMING CENSUS.—The penalties for obstructing the census takers, who begin their labors on the first Monday in June, are severe. The law says:

All persons above the age of 21 years to shall refuse to furvish the persons above the age of 21 years to shall refuse to furvish the penalties to furvish the penalties of required by the surpervisor or enumerator, shall forfeit and pay asum not exceeding 700, to be recovered in action of debt. Presidents, directors or other officials of private corporations who rerefuse to furnish information required of them, are made liable to a penalty not to exceed \$10,000.

Only two weeks are allowed for the completion of the consus. The compensation to the enumerators is as follows: Two cents for each death reported; ten cents for each manufactory, which is to be in full for all services, and mileage or traveling expenses. The subdivision assigned to each enumerator must not exceed 4,000 inhabitants. THE COMING CENSUS.—The penalties

- The Supreme Court of Georgia has refused to grant a new trial to Cox, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Col. Alston. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of

the United States.

— A colved woman living near Jenks'
Bridge, has County, Ga., on Monday
afternoon, a. inst. was assaulted by unknown negroes, knocked dead by a blow
on the bead with a hammer, cut nearly
in two with a knife, and thrown into the in two with a knife, and thrown into the fire. Her husband returned in the evening and found the charred and mangled remains of his wife. His child was missing, and search being made, the child was found dead in a well, where it had been thrown by the fiends. The neighborhood is aroused, and several parties have been arrested on suspicion and will be brought to this city and lodged in jail for safe keeping.

one way or another would be felt throughout the whole civilized world.

Four attempts were made on last Sunday night to fire Charlotte. Great excitement was produced, and the military were called upon to protect the city. Two nego boys were arrested the next day on the charge of committing incending any acts, were confined in jail, and will be tried at the next term of court.

Eve of the Extra Session.

This cotton factory is shuated three (Special Dispetch to the News and Courier.) COLUMBIA, February 9. The members of the Legislature are arriving in sufficient numbers to insure a quorun: to-morrow, and it is expected that there will be a general rush of bills as soon as an opportunity presents, it

order that some of the work of the session may be formed at the outset.

Mr. Murray will introduce to morrow a bill to facilitate the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad. The bill authorizes subscriptions by counties, releases back taxes, grants exemption from taxation for a period of years, and subscribes half a million dollars by the State, to be paid in instalments of one hundred thousand dollars per annum the first instalsand dollars per annum, the first justal-ment to be due after the completion of the road to Knoxville. All the above provisions are to be dependent upon the road being completed in three years. The bill will be opposed by the members from the northeastern counties.

The Charlotte and Atlanta Air-Line road have made an offer to purchase the Blue Ridge Road and run it from Anderson to Seneca City, and thence to Mount Airy through Rabun Gap. This propo-sition was made in consequence of the recent meeting in Charleston, and meets with no favor in Anderson and other sections interested in the present route. A joint resolution will also be intro-duced by Mr. Rice, of Abbeville, looking to the call of a constitutional convention in 1881; also a bill to provide for the registration of the voters of the State.

A proposition was made to the City Council by the accredited agent of the creditors of the city of Columbia to fund the city debt upon the basis published in the News and Courier several days ago, and was declined by the Council. It was then resolved to have introduced in the then resolved to have introduced in the Legislature at the present session a bill In accordance with the request of Mr. G. Lamb Buist, Chairman of the House

G. Lamb Buist, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, the members of the committee met this afternoon and remained in session several hours, discussing the new supply bill to be submitted to-morrow. The committee agreed to report a bill recommending a levy of four and three-quarters mills for State purposes. An additional legislative appropriation bill will be offered at the same time. The committee are of opinsame time. The committee are of opin-ion that if the Legislature does not go into new business they can adjourn in six days, and the committee have estimated the expenses for a six days' ses-sion. The committee will also report a bill to amend the act for the settlement of the consolidated debt of the State which will assist Mr. Coit in his duties as

The sentiment of the up-country mem bers in regard to the registration bill is against any restriction whatever upon the whole vote of the State. A bill without the requirement of a voter being able to write his name will be pressed, if new business is offered. W. H. McK.

The Cause of Agriculture in Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 6. Colonel Aiken ought to be chairma of the committee on agriculture, for he is practically the leader of the committee, and is more earnestly interested in everything pertaining to agriculture than any other member of it. Though he has an other member of it. Though he has an ineligible position on the last row of seats in the Representative Hall, his clear, strong voice rings out over the heads of other gentlemen clamoring for recognition by the Speaker, and commands the attention of the House. It was under his leadership that the first victory over the committee on appropriations was obtained by a bold dash while, in committee of the whole, the House was considtee of the whole, the House was considering the Revised Rules. That victor may be reversed when the rules come t be considered in the House, but it will not be for want of gallant leadership of "The demand for our guous,"
Sitton, "is unprecedented, and for the next five years, at least, there is a great deal of money in the business. The revival of trade all over the country helps us, and there is not a day that I do not have to decline orders."

The committee has agreed, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Covert, standing the opposition of Mr. Covert,

THE GATHERING WAR CLOUDS.—New York, February 6.—The rapidly increasing armament of Germany, France and Russia, as if with a view of warlike designs on the part of these powers, is beginning to to be seriously discussed by thinking men here, and by none more earnestly than the merchants and business classes who have large financial and mercantile interests at stake in Europe. The private correspondence of leading bankers, it may also be remarked, is also largely taken up with reference to the bankers, it may also be remarked, is also largely taken up with reference to the subject, while the tone of the principal organs of British public opinion, as you will observe, is not less significant. The London Time, by this day's mail, for example, dwelles upon what it calls "the terrible condition of armed trues in which Europe exists from day to day," while, at the same time, it declares that "enormous thunder clouds hang over the whole horizon, and some apparently accidental flash may suddenly discharge them." This is pretty significant language from a journal that is proverbially circumspect in its criticisms upon the policy of the continental governments. Among the German merchants the feeling seems to be that a rupture between Russia and Gernaany is inevitable, as soon as the winter is over and the military roads are in good order, at the same time that it would not beg. The formation of kind of the poor wretches of Cahersiveen were paying for a few pounds of meal a price in patience and suffering out of all proportion to their worth on any estimate save that of starvation. Even the gathering aumbers in front of the half did not indicate the full measure of distress. Many a poor hungry creature hung back and, for shame's take, refused to join the throng of applicants. One such, a respectable artisan, had previously been pointed cut to me by Canon Brosman, who knew that he had neither the price and more, as I s. ... had reason to know, we get tamping over bog and montain in to know, we see tramping over bog and montain in the too in the too interest. There was not an atom of sham about this. Hyprocrisy never the plant to know that the interest the full more of a few pounds of meal a price in paying for a few pounds of meal a price in paying for a few pounds of meal a price in paying for a few pounds of meal a price in paying for a few pounds of meal a price in paying for a few pounds of meal a price in paying for a few pounds of meal a price in paying for a few pounds of meal a price in paying for a few winter is over and the military roads are in good order, at the same time that there is a vague apprehension among them that France may act as the Czar's ally. A corplict of this character, it is believed, would embroil all Europe, the favorable effect of which "pon American material interests, especially in providing a profitable market for our securities, and in furnishing food products and war material, it would be difficult to calculate. This is the view of the situation at the Commercial Exchange. It is unprecesses. This is the view of the situation at the Commercial Exchange. It is unprecessary to say, that away from these the feeling is that another European conflict would be regarded as another outrage upon humanity, and in other respects a calamity, the disastrous effects of which, one way or another would be felt throughout the whole civilized world.

THE SUFFERING IRISH.

Where the Money is Wanted-Pletures of the Distress in the Western Counties

of Ireland. "During my journey to the West of Ireland," says the special artist of the London Graphic, "I was confronted by signs of great destitution caused by the failure of the crops, a destitution in many cases actual, and in others not remotely prospective. I met everywhere extreme courtesy from all classes, and especially from the clergy, and was afforded means of seeing and judging for myself of the real condition of the people.

"At Clifden concern sits on every face. For some miles around the town, the peasantry are on the verge of starvation. The pawn offices are filled with every sort of movable that can be pledged. One pawn-broker assured me that he had no less than two hundred beds and blankets in his keeping. Poor women are to be seen at daybreak, sitting outside the pawn-office doors, who have walked five

pawn-office doors, who have walked five or six Irish miles, from the inland and wild outlying districts, leaving helpless little children at home, in order to pledge

little children at home, in order to pledge their beds and clothing for food.

"The overworked clergy are besieged almost night and day, and their funds are quite exhausted. Visiting one of them the other evening. I found the passage and stairs crowded with women implering help. I found families living in what appeared to be heaps of rubbish but which turned out to be mere coverings from the weather, into which the inhabitants had to crawl. The interior height could not be more than two feet six inches, the sea washing up to the height could not be more than two feet six inches, the sea washing up to the small hole which served as an entrance."

"Another cabin I saw upon a hillside, placed upon swampy ground in which one sunk to the boot-tops in water. These poor people had neither food nor money to buy it. Men and children are seen almost naked, and are confined to their cabins on that account. The cry is for employment, but there seems to be a very vague idea as to what form it shall take, and unless some help is rendered

take, and unless some help is rendered soon the scenes of 1846 will be repeated. soon the scenes of 1846 will be repeated.

"There is a sort of edible seaweed called 'dillise' used by the people on the Connemara scaccast. I saw a poor woman picking up a meal of it, on a cold afternoon in December, along the shore of Killery Bay at Leeuane. Perhaps there was something in the background of barren mountain, gray sea and stretch of stony beach covered with brown weed that made the scene impressive, but the lonely figure gleaning a scanty supper that made the scene impressive, but the lonely figure gleaning a scanty supper from the shore looked inexpressibly sad. She told me the old story of 'no work, no money, no provision. It would be a hard winter for the poor, indade, God help them.' Her husband, after nine weeks' journey to Scotland seeking work, had returned poorer than he went. "He's up the mountain now for a basket of turf. It was the same the same than the same three childres, and it was the same than the same than the same three childres, and it was the same than the same t

lye the mountain now for a basket of turi. I've three childer,' an' it's only three weeks old the youngest is itself. My ould mother lives with us too, and it was only last Sunday I buried my sister.' In answer to the cries of a ragged urchin, and having filled her can with weed she limped off and soon discovered into limped off, and soon disappeared into a retched cabin, the door of which served for both chimney and window also.
"We are all familiar with pictures and stories setting forth the manner in which rollicking Irishmen drive their pigs to market, under many difficulties. Paddy market, under many difficulties. Paddy now drives his pig to market in the same manner as of yore, but there is a sort of settled melancholy on his face; he looks terribly hungry, and the cruel cold sear-ches him out through the manifold rents in his clothing. In many cases, after standing several hours in the market, he drives back the 'cratur' unsold. The shopkeeper, 'small blame to him,' at times pounces upon the pig, and confiscates him for the payment of a long standing debt.

standing debt.
"The price of all sorts of live stock is

"The price of all sorts of live stock is very small at present. It is ruinous to sell and it is ruinous to keep, for, the bastes are ating their heads oft."

"It is a good feature in the present crisis that, contrary to expectation, and thanks to the spell of fine weather which prevailed during the latter part of the year, the fuel is pientiful. Throughout the whole country the hills and bogs are busy with women and girls carrying loads of turf on their backs. Little girls from twelve to fourteen years of age carry tweive to fourteen years of age carry large baskets of fuel weighing about half a hundred weight from the bogs to the adjacent towns and villages four or five Irish miles for a pittance of three halfpence a basket or a pint or two of coarse India: meal.

pence a basket or a pint or two of coarse India: meal.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph who has recently traveled through the picturesque Killarney region and the County Kerry, gives a striking picture of the wetrchedness and misery of the people. Among the places visited was the Village of Cahersiveen, situated at the foot of a low range of hills running parrallel with Valencia Bay, and said to be the property of Trinity College, Dublin. We have not space for the entire description of the place, the wretched condition of the thoroughlares and buildings, and the squaior and misery he found in one of the so-called streets inned with the hovels of the proper classes. He was taken by the Canon Brosnan, who has exerted himself mightily for the relief of his miseral'le flock, to the house where relief was being administered, and here is the correspondent's description of the accene:

"Shall I ever forget the scene? The scene:
"Shall I ever forget the scene? The

"Shall I ever forget the scene? The doors would not be opened before I o'clock; it was then II, and the rain was falling with merciless persistence. Yet a crowd of pitiable women, and perhaps more to be compassionated men, had gathered round the building, that no chance of a dole of Indian meal might be lost. There they stood, their poor garments saturated and glistening with wet; the bare feet of the women sinking deeper and deeper into accumulating mud and water, while upon every face of man or woman hunger had set its unmistakable mark. Some of these sorrowful sonls had walked miles that morning in order to be first at the "s of mercy; and more and more, as I s. ... had recon to know, were tramping over bog and mountain in hope that, though late, it would not be too late to enter. There was not an atom we met the man's mother after, and the poor old creature, taking her priest aside, hoped that something might be given her without the lon's knowledge, because he would be 'so sshamod.' I have no doubt, whatever, but that had Canon Brosnan chosen to do so, he might have told me of many others who hide their destitution from the world, rather than those of shame. But hunger is, in most cases, a masterful thing, and during that wretched day it drove the representatives of full five hundred facilities to a confession of absolute want. I could not remain to see the end, nor had I any heart for the sight; yet I kope and believe that, as the truly Christian priest assured his people would be the case, not one appearant went bone unrelieved.

- A strong pressure is being brought upon Congress to re-coact the hankrupt law.

— The Democratic State Convention of Texas has been called to meet at Galveston on the 20th of April.

Notice to Road Overseers.

Y OU are hereby notified and required to warn out the road hands liable for road duty in your respective sections, giving twelve hours notice beforehand, and put the Public Roads of the County in thorough repair within the next thirty days.

R. S. BAILEY, N. O. FARMER, W. S. HALL, County Commissioners A. C.

Estray Cattle. THE undersigned has in his possession two small red HEIFERS that were taken up for trespassing on his growing crops. The owner or owners of the same are hereby notified to call and get them, and will be delivered upon payment being made for their food and this advertisement. Otherwise they will be sold at public auction in accordance with law.

R. F. HAMBY, Anderson C. H. Feb. 12, 1880 31 1

Hambletonian Stallion.

Hambletonian Stallion.

De Chief received first prize—\$50—
Le at Macon, Ga., for best Blooded Stallion; first prize at Greenville, three first prizes at Anderson, first prize at Columbia in 1877. His colts received first prize at Columbia, 1879. He is descended from the most noted strains of blood—Boston, Sir Archy, American Eclipse and imported Messenger. His sire, Hero, cost \$2,300 at 1½ years old, and stood in Kentucky at \$150. Persons desiring to establish Stands can address me at Pendleton, S. C. Terms, \$10 and insure.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, John W. Daniels Ims applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the Estate of Milford Burris, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonishs all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Milford Burriss, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson C. H. on. Friday, the 27th day February, 1880, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 11th day of February, 1880.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

Feb 12, 1880

WAREHOUSE IS COMPLETE.

From which we can most conveniently load Wagons with the good old WANDO FERTILIZER

AND ACID PHOSPHATE, AND THE CAROLINA FERTILIZER

AND Palmetto Acid Phosphate. Call and buy our Fertilizers for Cotton leliverable next Fall

We Have Just Received. 25,000 pounds Tennessee Meat, Three Car Loads New Orleans and Muscovado Molasses, 800 bushels Tennessee Corn,

Two Car Loads Excellent Flour. One Car Load Liverpool Saft, 25 barrels best Northern Seed Futatoes. We have also a large stock of-Ploughs, Sugar, Coffee, Boots and Shoes,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Yanker Notions, And it fact almost every kind of Goods needed by the public—from a Paper of Plus up to a Hogshead of Molasses.

We offer our Goods for each or on credit until next Fall at reasonably low prices—to good and prompt paying cuttomers. Come and trade with us.

BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO. Anderson, S. C., Feb. 12, 1880.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Town Property.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to-us by A. P. Willingham, dated March. 4, 1876, recorded in Book of Mortgages No.. 7, page 362, we will sell at Anderson C. H., on SALEDAY IN MARCH next, all that

WILLINGHAM PROPERTY, With the buildings thereon, consisting of dwelling, store-room and cutbuildings, containing 2½ acres, more or less, adjoining lands of A. J. Stringer and others.

TERMS of SALE.—One-thirdensh; balance on twelve months credit, with interest, secured by mortgage and insurance.

F. W. WAGENER & CO.

Fec 5, 1830

30

HORSE SHOEING

FARM WORK A SPECIALTY. THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Benson & Dooly, for the purpose of carrying; on a regular Blacksmith business, such as Bhoeing Horses, muking, mending and sharpening Plows, Ironing Wagons, repairing Guns and Pistols, and all kinds of working duns and Pistols, and all kinds of working and the Blacksmith Shop. We are located near the Presbyterian Church, at the old shop stand. Persons desiring work done in our line will do well to call on us before having their work done.

ABE BENSON, DAVE DOOLEY.

P. S.—We have heretofore been employed with Mr. David White, which should be a guarantee of workmanship.

Jan 22, 1880

STOVES,

HAVE a very large lot of excellent two car loads more coming, all of which will be sold as cheap as you could wish. In fact, I am headquarters for Stoves, and if you wish to purchase call in and get my you wish to purchas prices before you buy.

TIN WARE,

Tinware of every description always kept in large quantities, and as for prices, I can-not be beat.

RAGS,

RAGS.

Bring on your Rags. I want all you have got and more too. I will pay the highest market price for them.

RUBBER BELTING.

Any size, fur shed to order.

JOHN E. PEOPLES, Brick Range, Anderson, S. C. Oct 2, 1879

Hay, Hay! A LARGE lot of Splendid Hay in small bales, for sale low by

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

Feb 5, 1889